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Oracle Project Management Cloud 2026 Implementation Professional

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Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Project Foundation	40
Topic 2, Project Costing	21
Topic 3, Project Billing	5
Topic 4, Project Performance Reporting	13
Topic 5, Mix Questions	1
Total	80

QUESTION NO: 1

Your customer has a requirement to allow adjustment and reversals for transactions imported from an external expense entry system.

Which section on the Manage Project Transaction Sources page will allow you to enable these options?

A. Documents

B. Transaction Source

C. Document Entries

D. Transaction Entries

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Document Entries is correct because adjustment and reversal controls are configured at the document-entry level of a project transaction source. A transaction source identifies the originating external application or integration, while its documents and document entries organize the incoming transaction data into processing units. The document entry represents the appropriate level for defining how a particular category of imported transactions, such as externally entered expense transactions, can be processed after import.

When configuring a document entry, implementation users can enable the capabilities that permit adjustment transactions and reversal transactions. This gives the business the required control to correct an imported expense-related cost or negate it through the supported reversal process, while retaining the transaction-source structure needed for traceability and downstream Project Costing processing. The configuration is therefore associated with the document entry that receives and governs those transactions, rather than being a general setting on the source itself.

Oracle's Project Management documentation describes managing project transaction sources and the document, document-entry, and processing attributes used for imported project costs. See Oracle Documentation: Manage Project Costs and the Oracle Project Management Cloud documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 2

A provider organization performs work for a receiver organization in a different legal entity. Both legal entities use the same primary ledger, and the customer does not require an internal invoice.

Which two statements are true if the Borrowed and Lent cross-charge method is used? (Choose two.)

A. An internal invoice is generated for the transfer-price amount.

B. The method can process cross-charge transactions across legal entities that share the same primary ledger.

C. The method creates accounting entries that move an amount equal to the transfer price between the provider and receiver organizations.

D. The method requires the provider and receiver organizations to belong to the same legal entity.

E. The method requires a contract business unit to create a customer invoice.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Borrowed and Lent can be used for cross-charge transactions between organizations in different legal entities when those legal entities share the same primary ledger. The method creates accounting entries that transfer an amount equal to the transfer price between the provider and receiver organizations.

An internal invoice is not generated for Borrowed and Lent processing. Internal invoice processing is associated with the intercompany billing approach rather than the Borrowed and Lent method.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have a billable project for which the following details are provided:

Associated Inception-To-Date (ITD) Project Actual Cost: USD 60

Associated Project Budgeted Cost: USD 300

Contract Amount: USD 1000

Project Funded Amount: USD 750

Sum of Existing Revenue Events: USD 80

Identify the Associated Project Spent revenue that will get generated based on the preceding details. (Choose the best answer.)

A. USD 184

B. USD 120

C. USD 134

D. USD 70

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

USD 70 is the associated-project spent revenue generated. Oracle calculates percent-spent revenue for an associated project by first determining the proportion of budgeted cost that has actually been incurred, then applying that percentage to the associated project's funded amount. The calculation is: (inception-to-date actual cost ÷ budgeted cost) × funded amount − existing revenue-event amount. Here, the incurred-cost percentage is 60 ÷ 300, or 20%. Applying 20% to the USD 750 funded amount produces cumulative earned revenue of USD 150. Because USD 80 in revenue events has already been recognized, Oracle generates only the remaining revenue needed to bring cumulative revenue to USD 150: USD 150 − USD 80 = USD 70. The USD 1,000 contract amount is not the amount used in this percent-spent calculation; the funded amount for the associated project is the applicable basis. This approach ensures revenue recognition tracks project cost progress while avoiding duplicate recognition of amounts already represented by existing revenue events. Oracle describes this associated-project percent-spent revenue calculation in its project contract revenue guidance: Manage Project Contract Revenue and Overview of Revenue Generation.

QUESTION NO: 4

You create one contract with two contract lines. Each line has a separate bill plan, and both bill plans have bill set number 25. Bill Plan A is allocated to Project Alpha and Bill Plan B is allocated to Project Beta. Both bill plans have eligible transactions when you generate invoices.

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. One invoice can be created using the same contract.

B. Bill set number drives the grouping of transactions.

C. Separate projects always create separate invoices.

D. Invoice generation ignores bill plans and groups transactions only by contract line.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

One invoice can be created using the same contract because both eligible bill plans belong to that contract and use the same bill set number. **Bill set number drives the grouping of transactions** during invoice generation.

Separate contract lines and separate projects do not by themselves require separate invoices. Different bill set numbers would separate the eligible transactions into different invoice groupings.

QUESTION NO: 5

A resource request requires the qualification “Oracle Project Management” at proficiency level 3. A candidate resource has the same qualification recorded at proficiency level 3.

What Resource Qualification Score is calculated for this qualification? (Choose the best answer.)

A. 0%

B. 50%

C. 75%

D. 100%

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The candidate receives a **100%** Resource Qualification Score for this qualification because the resource has the requested qualification at the proficiency level specified on the resource request.

A resource without the qualification does not satisfy the requirement. When proficiency is specified, the qualification comparison uses the requested proficiency requirement rather than merely confirming that the resource has some record of the qualification.

QUESTION NO: 6

You are managing a project based on a Waterfall model. You define a project and a project plan in Oracle Project Management with tasks and subtasks applicable to each of the phases of the project: Initiation, Discovery, Design, Build, Test, and Deploy. As a project manager, you want to define deliverables for your project requirements that are elucidated during the Discovery phase of your project. You now want to understand how the inheritance between requirements, tasks, and deliverables works.

Which two are correct statements in this scenario? (Choose two.)

A. The association of a deliverable with a task is dependent on associating a requirement with a task.

B. You associate a deliverable with a task independent of associating a requirement with a task.

C. A deliverable associated with a requirement is automatically associated with the tasks created for that requirement.

D. A deliverable associated with a requirement is not automatically associated with the tasks created for that requirement.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Oracle Project Management treats requirements, tasks, and deliverables as related but independently associable project objects. You associate a deliverable with a task independent of associating a requirement with a task. This supports practical planning situations in which a task produces a concrete output even when the work has not been formally linked to a requirement. For example, a Discovery-phase task can have a deliverable such as a requirements specification, workshop output, or analysis document without requiring a task-to-requirement association first.

A deliverable associated with a requirement is not automatically associated with the tasks created for that requirement. The project manager must explicitly associate the deliverable with each task that is responsible for producing it. This preserves control over task-level accountability: one requirement may result in several tasks, and a particular deliverable may be produced by only one task or jointly supported by selected tasks. Explicit associations therefore make deliverable ownership and progress tracking meaningful within the project plan, rather than assuming that every task derived from a requirement produces every deliverable attached to it.

Oracle's Project Management documentation describes the independent associations among project requirements, tasks, and deliverables in its Project Management documentation. See also Oracle's Project Financial Management implementation and usage guide for the related project setup concepts.

QUESTION NO: 7

Your client organization has recently undergone a restructuring exercise that has resulted in the creation of new jobs. The Resource Breakdown Structure (RBS) was previously created with existing jobs, and now the new jobs have been added to the existing Resource Breakdown Structure.

Identify the correct statement about the RBS and new resources. (**Choose the best answer** .)

A. If the "Allow resource changes at project level" option is set to No, the new resources and resource formats that are added to a Planning Resource Breakdown Structure for one project are not available for other projects.

B. If the "Allow resource changes at project level" option is set to **No** for the RBS, then the resources added to the Planning Resource Breakdown Structure are automatically available for use on the projects.

C. If the "Allow resource changes at project level" option is set to Yes for the RBS, the new resources are available automatically at project level.

D. If the "Allow resource changes at project level" option is enabled for the RBS, the new resources added at project level are automatically reflected in the RBS.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

If the "Allow resource changes at project level" option is set to **No** for the RBS, then the resources added to the Planning Resource Breakdown Structure are automatically available for use on the projects. This setting preserves the Planning Resource Breakdown Structure as a centrally managed, shared definition. Consequently, when the organization adds the newly created jobs as planning resources to that shared RBS, projects that use the RBS receive those centrally maintained resources and can use them for planning. This supports consistent resource planning across projects after an organizational restructuring, because the common RBS remains the authoritative source for its resource hierarchy, job resources, and applicable resource formats.

Oracle documents that the project-level change setting controls whether project managers can make resource changes specifically within an individual project. When project-level changes are not allowed, resource maintenance is controlled in the parent Planning Resource Breakdown Structure, ensuring that projects using it rely on the same centrally defined resources. Oracle also describes jobs as a source for creating planning resources in an RBS, which is relevant when new organizational jobs must become available for project planning. See Oracle Project Management documentation and Oracle Project Financial Management implementation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

An implementation team is preparing a Functional Setup Manager configuration package for a target environment. The source environment contains setup for several business units, but the target environment requires setup only for selected values of a scoped business object.

Which two statements about task list scope are correct? (Choose two.)

A. Exported setup data can be filtered by selected scope values when the business object is enabled for scoped export.

B. A task list can be segmented by a scope value, and a task can be performed for each qualifying value.

C. Scope values are used to assign implementation users who can perform a task.

D. Scoped business objects always export all setup data regardless of the selected scope values.

E. A task list can contain only one scope value for the entire implementation project.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

If a business object is enabled for scope during setup-data export, the exported setup data can be filtered by selected scope values. This allows the implementation team to move only the relevant scoped configuration.

A task list can also be segmented by a scope value, enabling an implementation task to be performed separately for each qualifying value of the scoped object. Scope is not used to assign users to tasks; user assignment is managed independently.